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WELSH MUSIC.—No. VIII.

To the EDITOR of the CAMBRO-BRITON.

SIR,—I beg to send you, agreeably to my promise, (vide p. 54. vol. i.) the names of the Melodies, to which the various *Pennillion*, inserted in the CAMBRO-BRITON, are sung. All those, which appear in No. I. p. 29, and others of the same metre and length, may be sung to—" *Ar hyd y nos*," by repeating the last line of each stanza, or to " *Nos Galan*," by introducing " *fal fal la*" between each line. They may be also sung to " *Megen a gollodd ei gardas*" (Megen who lost her garter). One Pennill will answer to the first part or strain, the then singer may rest eight bars and commence at the ninth, when one stanza will carry him to the end of the Melody. This should be repeated; thus four stanzas will complete the tune.

Pennill 19 (No. III. page 109.) may be sung to " *Glan Medd-wod Mwyn*," or to " *Llwyn Onn*"—" *Wyses Ned Pugh*," or " *Trichant O Brunnau*."

Pennill 8 (No. II. p. 68.) may be sung to " *Codiad yr Hedydd*," " *Pen Rhaw*," " *Serch Hudol*." So may Nos. 16. 39. 52. 56. and any others of the same metre and length. This style of *Pennillion* is considered the best by the singers with the harp; and the manner of performing them is peculiar to the Welsh. (Vide vol. i. CAMBRO-BRITON, p. 173.)

It is intended to introduce, at the Congress of Bards at Wrexham, various specimens of Welsh singing with the harp, and to give a few stanzas in English, (expressly written for the occasion,) that strangers to the language may form some idea of their beauty and effect, an account of which I shall be happy to send to the CAMBRO-BRITON at a future period.

No. 8, Newman Street,
August 25, 1820.

Your's, &c.
JOHN PARRY.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

THE LATE LORD PENRHYN.

The sixteenth tribe, sometimes in our MSS. called that of Mae-lor, and of March, from the property of the founder being on the

marches, or borders of Wales, has in our day given to its country two names, which have done honour to its records:—the late Thomas Pennant, of Downing, Esq. by his researches in the fields of science,—and Lord Penrhyn, by his exertions in the province of improvement, which a happy union of mind, means, and the peculiar situation of his property in Wales, enabled him to make.

His lordship was ninth in descent from Thomas, Abbot of Basingwerk, or Dinas Basing, in 1480; who, quitting his abbey, married Angharad, daughter of Gwillim ab Gruffydd, of Penrhyn, Esq. and founded the families of Bychton, Downing, and Hendre, all in the county of Flint: the last of which is extinct in the person of his lordship. He was also the third from Giffard Pennant, Esq. who had a grant of lands in Jamaica during the Protectorate; where he settled, and created the transatlantic opulence of this branch of the family.

He was returned for Petersfield, in the first Parliament of his late Majesty, which place he vacated in 1767, and took his seat for Liverpool: for which town he was again elected in 1768, 1774, and 1784. When his commercial experience and sound judgment are considered, a great trading town was never more ably and faithfully represented than that of Liverpool by him: and the House of Commons never contained a member of greater integrity and independence than Lord Penrhyn.

In 1765 he married Anne Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of Lieutenant-general Warburton, of Winnington, in the county of Chester; and in right of her grandmother, Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Williams, of Penrhyn, Bart. became possessed of a moiety of that estate, the eldest, Frances, Lady of Lord William Russel, second son of the Duke of Bedford, having died without issue. The other moiety, the property of the Yonge family, by the marriage of Gwen, the youngest, to Sir Walter Yonge, of Escot, in Devonshire, Bart. was purchased of them by John Pennant, Esq. his lordship's father. So that, by a peculiar good fortune, this compact property became again united in the persons of its noble proprietors.

When his lordship became an occasional resident in Wales, he had reached that period of life, when nature, generally speaking, prefers repose to business—ease to exertion, and was in possession of such a fortune, as would justify, in the eyes of many, an indolent and luxurious enjoyment of the remainder of his days.—Yet, thus situated, did this true patriot begin labours, that would

have appalled other minds at five and twenty, and became as indefatigable in the various paths of quarrying, building, planting, and cultivating, as if his support had depended on his personal efforts; and he soon had the encouraging satisfaction of seeing his estate become as beautiful and attracting a feature on the countenance of Arvon, as his exemplary life will be an epoch in its history.

In 1793 he was advanced to the Peerage. This dignity created for him has ceased with him; but his name has a higher claim—a firmer hold on the gratitude of the age, and the veneration of posterity than any thing, which the artificial distinctions of society could possibly confer. These, like the possessions attached to them, are alike the hereditary, collateral, or accidental acquisitions of worth and worthlessness, intellect and imbecility; but his name, independently of adventitious circumstances, will rank high in the public esteem, while virtue is of value among men.

Yet, let us not, in the language of despondence, like the writer of the elegy on a distinguished prelate* of the Penrhyn family, cry out—

“Fyth weled ei fath eilwaith :”

but, rather, like Sion Brwynog, when addressing a conspicuous cotemporary cultivator, exclaim—

“Rhai a ddél a wél dy waith.”

And hope, that the industry, which he has excited—the commerce, which he has fostered—the intercourse, which he has facilitated—and the district, which he has ornamented—will excite in other proprietors a spirit of emulation, that will rank them, like him, among the benefactors of their country; and, finally, render the words of Augustus as applicable to them as they are justly to Lord Penrhyn:—

“Urbem lateritiam inveni, marmoream reliqui.”

LLWYD.

WALKS ROUND DOLGELLAU.

——— “Well do I know these mountain wilds:
And every bosom'd vale, and valley stream
Is dear to memory.”

SOUTHEY.

WALK I.

Dolgellau, “the modern capital of the wild county of Merioneth,” as one of our Welsh tourists has yeapt it, is distant

* Archbishop Williams.